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HERALD TRIBUNE

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U. S. MISSIONARY CONGO MARTYR?

From Cable Dispatches

LEOPOLDVILLE.

Communist-supported Congolese rebels announced in a radio broadcast yesterday that they would execute American medical missionary Dr. Paul Carlson as a "spy" in their "capital" city of Stanleyville.

The scheduled execution hour, 6 a. m. yesterday New York time, passed with no word of the doctor's fate.

As the rebel radio fell silent there were fears for the lives of 60 other Americans among 1,000 foreigners being held by the rebels as prisoners of war.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dean Rusk termed the planned execution "an outrageous violation" of international law.

The Secretary sent a personal appeal to Premier Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya to intercede with the rebels and to

prevent the execution. Mr. Kenyatta is chairman of the Organization of African Unity's Commission on Congo Affairs.

In a letter to Mr. Kenyatta, Mr. Rusk declared that Dr. Carlson was falsely accused of espionage and described as a U. S. Army major.

"He is a man of peace," Mr. Rusk said, "who has served the Congolese people with dedication and faith for three-and-a-half years, taking care of the sick and wounded, including those of the rebel forces."

Mr. Rusk said the U. S. government holds rebel leaders "directly responsible for the safety of Dr. Carlson and of all other Americans in areas under rebel control."

The main American hope now for Dr. Carlson is that CIAU will be able to persuade the rebels to spare him. The U. S. has no contact with the rebels and cannot offer an exchange of prisoners because it is not a participant in the Congo war.

On Sunday, a rebel broadcast said the rebels "agreed in principle to an offer" made by U. S. Consul Michael Hoyt, who was captured by the rebels when Stanleyville fell. But the U. S. has no contact with him and there has been no further word from the rebels.

Dr. Carlson is the first white known to have been tried and ordered executed by a rebel military court, although many whites, mostly from Belgium, which once controlled the Congo, have been killed by rebel warriors.

Messages filtering out of Stanleyville say groups of Congolese are killed each day in the rebel capital, adding to the thousands already murdered in the communal

The rebels broadcast last month that they held all whites behind their lines as hostages and would kill them if Congo Premier Moise Tshombe's air force bombed or strafed their towns. Mr. Tshombe's planes are piloted by whites, including Belgians, and the U. S. has sent four transport planes and some light aircraft, guarded by 100 U. S. officers and soldiers.

Dr. Carlson, a member of the Mission Evangelique de l'Ubangi, whose headquarters is the Covenant World Missions in Chicago, was seized by the rebels in mid-September close to Yakoma on the Congo's northern frontier with the Central Africa Republic. On Sept. 20 he sent a radio message to American Baptist missionary Dean Chasteau, at Bangassou, saying he was treating rebel wounded.

Earlier, on Sept. 4, Dr. Carlson had taken his wife and two children, Wayne, 9, and Lynette, 7, into Central Africa, but he insisted on returning to the Congo to treat his patients. After he was captured by the rebels he was taken to Stanleyville, where he continued for a time to treat the sick and wounded.

On Oct. 25 the self-proclaimed president of "Congo People's Republic," Christopher Ghenye, announced that Dr. Carlson was in prison and would be tried by a military tribunal of the rebel "Popular Liberation Army." The doctor was accused of being a spy for the U. S. and a major in the U. S. Army.

U. S. records show that Dr. Carlson, 38, served as an enlisted man in the Navy from 1946 to 1948 and had no other military experience. He then went to North Park College in Chicago and later obtained his medical degree

at George Washington University. He went to the Congo as a medical missionary in 1962.

In New York yesterday, the World Council of Churches also sent an appeal to Mr. Kenyatta to stop the execution. There was not much hope, however, that the appeal would succeed.

Attempts in the past by the United Nations and the International Red Cross to evacuate foreigners ended in failure.

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